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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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New County Population Projections

The recent downturn in the state's economy is a well-known, if not welcome, trend, and hardly news. What is new this month is the projected effect of New Mexico's economic malaise upon population and employment trends through 2005. Not surprisingly, the rate of population growth is slowing—just like the economy. The state's population is projected to increase to 1,983,000 in 2005, at an average annual rate of almost 2.1 percent, compared to 2.8 percent annually through the 1970s. Of course a 25-year average masks a more significant decrease in the annual rate of growth, from 2.2 percent, 1980–1985, to 1.4 percent, 2000–2005.

Through the 1980s a decline in growth among the nonmetropolitan counties is effected through out-migration due to the loss of jobs in the energy/mining counties, which represent over half of the nonmetropolitan population. Since 1981, New Mexico has lost one-half of the employment in its mining sector, 16,000 jobs, and it is unlikely that the extractive industries will see any recovery in the balance of this decade. The state's oil and gas industry is projected to lose another 2,000 jobs in 1987 before that industry stabilizes. The worst is almost over, but the New Mexico economy will continue to adjust in 1987 and 1988 to these massive layoffs.

With the negative, indirect effects of the mining sector upon the trade and services sectors, and the anticipated decline in federal spending, metropolitan population growth is also slowing. In fact, the reduction in total population growth from 1980–1985 to 1985–1990 is more pronounced in the metropolitan areas, −3.5 percentage points, than in the nonmetropolitan counties, −2.5 percentage points. Federal military spending, particularly for SDI at Sandia Labs and Los Alamos has been a recent prop to state economic growth. However, the recently approved federal budget for FY87 calls for a slight decline in real federal spending, and it is unlikely that federal expenditures will be a source of future growth for the New Mexico economy.

The combined effect of cutbacks in the mining sector and government spending, the primary bases of New Mexico's economy, is precipitating an immediate decrease in migration and population growth. And the stabilization of these economic changes is projected to increase the level of migration after 1990; however, population growth will not return to the rapid rates of increase that were experienced through the 1970s. The slowdown is an inevitable consequence of not only economic change, but also an underlying demographic transition—the aging of the population, especially the aging of the baby boom generation.

Just as the birth of the baby boom had spurred population growth from 1946 through 1964, the coming of age of this generation increased the flow of migration through the 1970s and decreased migration in the 1980s. Understanding the effect of the baby boom upon migration begins in the late 1960s when the first cohorts were maturing and entering the state of household formation. Problems like inflation and job and housing shortages, many of which were engendered by the sheer size of the baby boom cohorts, discouraged their coming of age and assimilation. Contronted with the gap between the economic reality of finding a job and home and the high expectations fostered by the postwar prosperity of their childhood, the baby boom reacted by setting new trends.

Record college enrollments, delayed marriage and childbearing, increased labor force participation of women and migration in search of jobs and housing were just a few of the demographic trends set by the baby boom's response to the shortages. In the North, the scarcity of land, energy crisis, recessions and rising costs encouraged not only the baby boom, but also businesses to leave for the amenities offered by the South and West. The availability of affordable, developable land, favorable climates, lower costs of living, and aggressive recruiting by states in the South and West attracted the out-migrants from the North through the 1970s. The in-migration, in turn, stimulated construction and growth in the local economies of the South and West.

The same interaction of demographic and economic changes began to slow growth in the late 1970s. The first cohorts of the baby boom turned 30 and entered the family-building stage when they were settling down, and the later cohorts of the baby boom (1957–1965) did not show the same proclivity to migrate. Economic deterrents slowed the rate of household formation, and the level of migration, more quickly than expected in the 1980s, but the passage of the last of the baby boom into the 25–34 year-old family cycle in 1990 would have reduced the flow of migration anyway.

Levels of net migration have been decreasing since 1975 in New Mexico. From the peak of over 75,000, 1970–1975,

(Continued on page 7)

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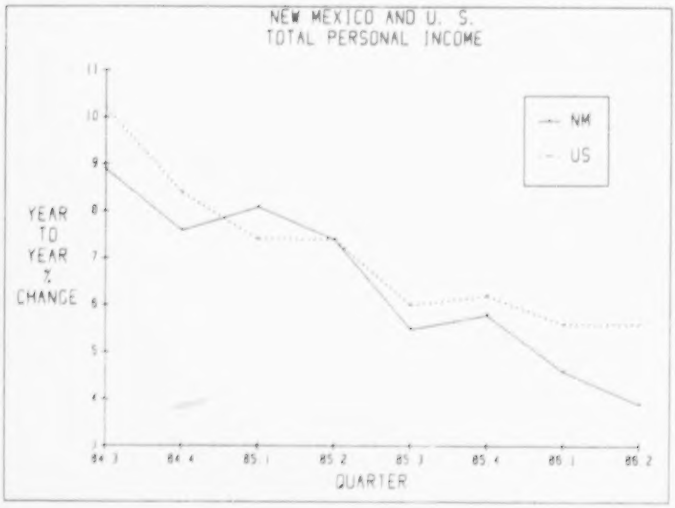
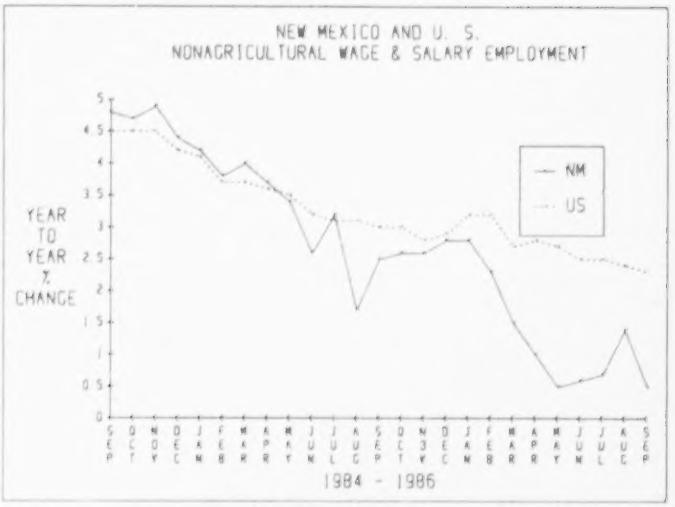
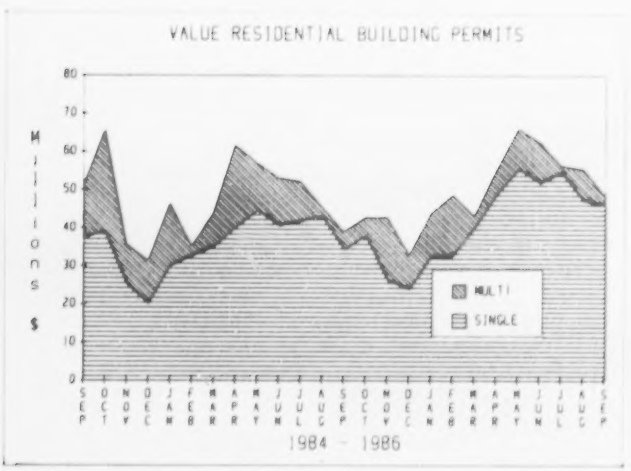
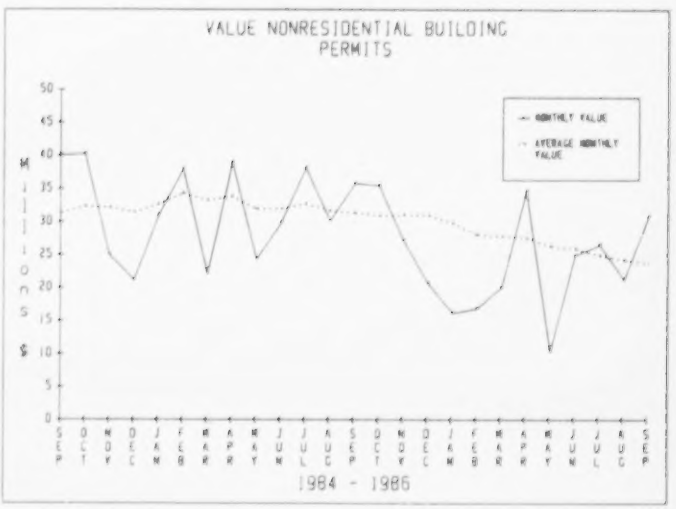
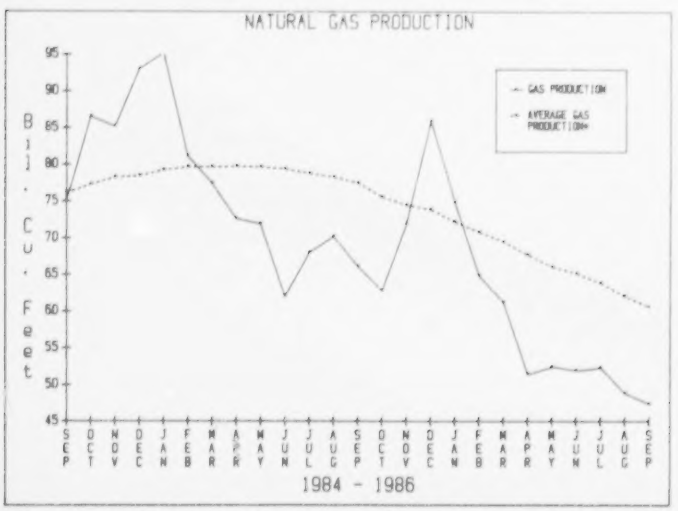
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

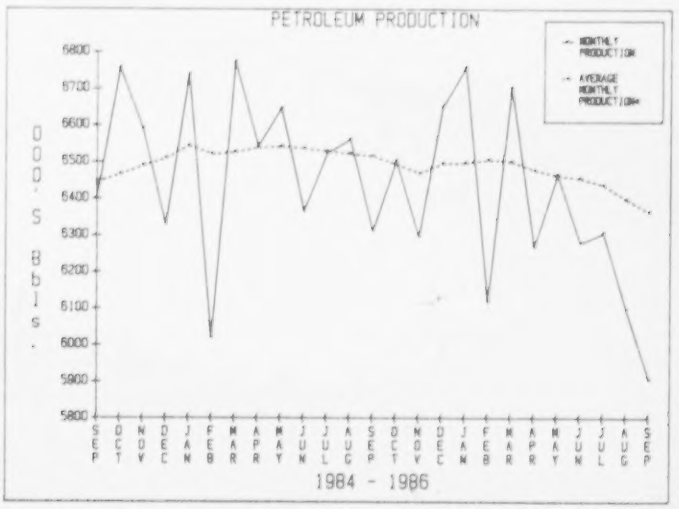












*12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1986 represents an average of data from September, 1985 through August, 1986.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1967=100)				
All items	Sep 86	330.2	1.8	328.6
Food and beverages	Sep 86	315.1	4.3	314.6
Housing	Sep 86	363.7	2.8	362.4
Apparel and upkeep	Sep 86	212.1	1.2	207.0
Transportation	Sep 86	302.2	-5.5	301.3
Medical care	Sep 86	439.7	7.7	437.5
Entertainment	Sep 86	275.3	3.2	274.7
Other goods and services	Sep 86	353.3	6.0	346.4
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1967=100)				
All items	Sep 86	324.9	1.4	323.4
Gross national product* ($Bil, constant)	III 86	3683.3	2.3	3661.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Oct 86	7.5	-21.0	7.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Sep 86	10.2	-8.5	10.3
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Oct 86	5.2	-27.7	5.2
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Sep 86	125.3	0.9	125.1
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Aug 86	192.8	-3.0	196.6

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Sep 86	618.4	1.0	621.5	110,229	2.2	111,515
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 86	9.0	7.2	9.0	6.8	-1.6	6.7
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Sep 86	527.1	0.5	521.7	100,899	2.3	100,168
Personal income### ($Mil.)	II 86	16,594	4.0	16,300	3,679,582	5.7	3,630,036
Housing units permitted							
Single	Sep 86	690	-21.7	765	66,416	-21.1	80,532
Multi	Sep 86	101	-58.9	100	86,529	1.7	93,560

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Employment Security Department and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Sep 86	679.3	4.3	682.8	3.9
Total employment* (000)	Sep 86	618.4	1.6	621.5	1.3
Unemployment* (000)	Sep 86	60.9	11.8	61.3	10.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 86	9.0	7.2	9.0	5.9
Week's new unemployment insurance claims	Sep 86	1573.0	12.3	1468.0	19.4
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Sep 86	527.3	0.5	523.7	1.7
New business incorporations	Aug 86	180.0	-26.9	194.0	-11.2
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	II 86	16199.0	4.0	16300.0	5.0
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jul 86	91.7	1.9	92.9	+1.0
Crops ($ mil.)	Jul 86	34.7	-42.2	35.4	+12.7
Total ($ mil.)	Jul 86	70.5	-24.9	72.8	-5.1
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 86	10.6	+27.7	14.9	+19.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 86	12.39	5.7	12.63	9.1
Petroleum production (000 BBLS.)	Sep 86	5906.6	-6.4	6047.0	-2.1
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Sep 86	47.0	+28.1	48.9	+21.8
Coal production (000 short tons)	Sep 86	1710.0	-21.8	1883.0	+16.7
Oil well completions&	Sep 86	18.0	+30.9	13.0	+15.8
Gas well completions&	Sep 86	7.0	-81.4	15.0	+14.1
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Sep 86	309.5	-55.1	310.0	+19.8
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jul 86	68.4	+55.1	75.7	-25.1
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jul 86	81.4	-52.4	79.5	-30.7
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Sep 86	38.0	-0.5	38.6	+1.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 86	10.88	+2.9	10.79	1.9
Residential units permitted	Sep 86	793.0	+1.0	1061.0	+6.4
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 86	48.6	29.1	55.6	5.7
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 86	30.9	-33.6	21.3	+23.8
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 86	59.4	9.5	56.2	-8.6
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Sep 86	60.3	25.7	36.1	+11.3
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 86	41.7	4.1	26.9	1.5
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Sep 86	28.1	-6.6	21.2	-4.6
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Sep 86	13.41	19.3	11.18	7.9
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 86	38.4	0.6	38.1	0.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 86	8.67	2.5	8.67	4.9
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Sep 86	6.8	3.1	6.6	-1.4
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Sep 86	4.0	0.0	4.1	7.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Sep 86	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.8
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Sep 86	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Sep 86	2.8	7.7	2.8	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE# YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Sep 86	22.6	-2.1	22.8	0.5
Retail employment** (000)	Sep 86	107.0	3.9	107.5	6.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 86	6.78	0.9	6.69	0.0
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Sep 86	26.9	2.8	26.9	2.1
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 86	9.76	2.9	9.77	3.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	1 86	9001.8	5.1	9115.7	6.2
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	1 86	8128.0	4.5	8091.9	6.9
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	1 86	5565.8	3.7	5552.1	7.2
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Aug 86	5412.6	16.4	5345.6	15.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Aug 86	4360.6	10.1	4347.8	14.5
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Aug 86	150.5	30.6	152.4	31.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Sep 86	117.5	2.9	119.7	4.4
Lodging employment** (000)	Sep 86	12.9	9.6	13.6	11.1
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Sep 86	38.2	4.1	38.5	5.2
Visits to state parks (000)	Aug 86	976.1	21.7	1132.2	20.8
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Sep 86	118.1	0.0	394.1	14.0
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Sep 86	321.1	9.5	410.9	8.3
Lodgers tax receipts ($'000)	1 86	1713.5	N	1620.9	N
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Sep 86	61.8	1.0	75.6	+9.9
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Sep 86	139.7	1.6	128.5	1.7
Federal employment** (000)	Sep 86	29.4	-0.3	30.0	-2.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Sep 86	48.9	2.5	44.0	1.8
Local employment** (000)	Sep 86	36.4	2.0	50.5	2.3
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Sep 86	116.8	28.1	122.4	9.1

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, recomp and additional zone.
&& Oil and Gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Employment Security Dept.: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy and Minerals Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Natural Resources Dept., Parks and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section @9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Parnell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN
Alamogordo	$ 13,758	-2.1	$ 11,336
Albuquerque	221,357	0.4	212,394
Artesia	5,076	-19.0	4,699
Carlsbad	12,517	-10.1	12,906
Clovis	16,597	6.9	16,702
Deming	4,646	-2.4	4,766
Espanola	7,636	-3.8	7,137
Farmington	25,990	-9.8	27,371
Gallup	22,020	6.1	21,096
Hobbs	15,654	-28.0	17,277
Las Cruces	31,922	-2.1	32,603
Las Vegas	5,822	-7.1	5,766
Los Alamos	6,230	-5.4	6,266
Lovington	3,122	-34.8	3,734
Portales	5,458	-8.1	5,462
Roswell	18,943	-0.7	18,999
Ruidoso	7,236	+6.9	5,196
Santa Fe	49,715	6.7	41,115
Silver City	6,817	-18.6	7,767
Taos	7,731	+4.6	6,309
State total	625,734	+2.4	612,997

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1985	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1986	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1985	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1986	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1985
RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	10	26	296	194	$ 955	$ 1,342	$ 11,574	$ 8,737
Albuquerque	228	259	4,560	4,032	15,753	11,501	195,404	163,937
Carlsbad	8	7	70	58	192	190	3,849	2,983
Clovis	15	7	130	102	989	599	7,079	6,023
Farmington	7	9	76	105	346	857	4,026	3,792
Hobbs	1	1	28	11	70	55	1,383	2,201
Las Cruces	55	64	607	504	2,558	2,120	23,175	22,014
Los Alamos	9	6	51	89	1,596	937	7,032	7,999
Rio Rancho***	120	87	1,018	1,065	6,258	4,521	51,021	60,125
Roswell	13	7	91	80	819	651	8,643	6,836
Ruidoso	5	5	126	111	411	369	6,665	8,491
Santa Fe	52	41	595	615	2,478	2,316	23,000	21,133
NONRESIDENTIAL#								
Alamogordo	4	9	82	94	964	303	2,150	1,998
Albuquerque	7	9	38	271	10,233	19,479	54,431	109,697
Carlsbad	5	13	82	204	42	17	1,256	2,730
Clovis	8	6	52	59	522	137	1,186	4,886
Farmington	2	3	21	26	176	412	1,195	1,762
Hobbs	0	3	12	9	0	73	1,682	1,750
Las Cruces	14	12	164	185	486	2,560	13,539	17,011
Los Alamos	8	2	67	41	50	13	3,909	271
Rio Rancho***	5	1	28	26	1,938	230	11,100	2,826
Roswell	12	23	89	171	22	330	1,596	1,419
Ruidoso	0	3	12	61	0	82	1,408	6,011
Santa Fe	16	7	91	124	2,011	1,808	12,615	19,610

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1986.
r 1985 data is revised.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** AMREP Southwest, Inc. reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: AMREP Southwest, Inc.: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	SEPT.,p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG.,r	SEPT.,p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG.,r	SEPT.,p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG.,r	SEPT.,p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG.,r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	679.3	0.1	682.8	295.9	0.2	297.2	57.9	16.5	59.9	62.1	0.6	66.8
Employment	638.9	-1.6	643.5	278.9	-0.1	280.8	51.6	12.6	52.0	59.5	0.2	61.5
Unemployment	40.4	41.8	41.3	16.9	6.3	16.4	6.3	2.9	7.9	2.7	6.7	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	1.2	6.0	5.7	1.6	5.5	1.8	+11.9	8.9	4.3	6.0	8.1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	581.1	0.5	585.7	268.1	1.0	269.1	41.1	11.2	38.8	51.1	+0.5	52.9
Mining	16.8	-22.2	16.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	38.0	0.8	38.6	18.2	+1.1	18.6	2.8	12.0	3.0	3.5	+2.7	3.6
Manufacturing	59.8	0.6	59.1	39.5	1.6	39.5	1.5	+9.8	1.9	1.6	+6.8	1.6
Durable goods	35.9	0.5	36.1	11.8	1.0	11.8	1.1	8.9	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.0
Nondurable goods	24.0	0.8	23.0	8.3	+1.2	8.7	0.4	+9.6	0.5	0.6	+19.2	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.3	+0.4	27.8	12.5	0.9	11.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.1
Trade	120.6	2.8	120.1	58.9	1.8	58.6	9.2	1.9	8.0	10.1	0.8	10.9
Wholesale	23.2	+2.1	22.8	10.1	+0.7	10.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
Retail	101.0	3.1	101.5	49.1	2.6	48.8	7.9	8.9	7.9	9.9	0.0	9.9
Finance, insurance, & real estate	29.6	0.8	29.4	13.1	2.4	13.1	1.7	13.3	1.7	2.3	5.0	2.3
Services	113.0	2.9	113.7	48.1	+0.8	50.0	5.8	9.3	5.6	11.3	9.8	11.5
Government	118.1	1.8	120.5	55.7	1.0	57.1	18.2	21.9	15.6	14.8	+1.9	15.1
Federal	29.0	+0.3	30.0	10.9	0.9	11.0	8.5	+2.3	9.2	1.5	+11.7	1.5
State	48.9	2.9	49.0	11.7	+6.4	11.9	1.7	30.0	0.9	10.7	+1.8	10.9
Local	40.2	2.0	41.5	34.1	3.9	34.2	8.0	23.0	5.5	2.6	73.8	2.7

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
p Preliminary.
r Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos counties.
# Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Employment Security Department.

Population Projections . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the net gain from migration decreased to less than 68,000, 1975–1980. In 1980 the recession hastened the decreasing level of net migration to 54,200, but the total increase in the state's population was 150,000, 1980–1985—greater than the growth in the early 1970s.

While the aging of the baby boom into the family building years decreased migration, it increased births. This generation included so many women that even increased rates of childlessness and delayed childbearing did not deter the inevitable "echo effect" of the original boom.

The combined effect of the increase in total births and low death rates raised the level of natural increase (births minus deaths) in New Mexico by 34 percent to 96,000, 1980–1985. Future growth will incorporate the higher levels of natural increase through the projection interval, 1980–2005. Birth rates are expected to decrease gradually through 1990 and rapidly to 2000. Death rates will begin to increase in 1995 gradually at first, more rapidly with the aging of the baby boom. Overall, the level of natural increase is projected to peak at 101,000, 1985–1990, with a low of 89,000, 1995–2000—well above the five-year average of 71,000 in the 1970s.

Higher levels of natural increase will compensate somewhat for lower levels of migration. Migration is projected to drop to less than 24,000, or less than 20 percent of total growth from 1985 to 1990, a consequence of the weak economic outlook for the state. After 1990, recovery and stronger growth in jobs are expected to increase migration. Total rates of growth, however, will continue to decline as a result of decreasing birth rates and increasing death rates.

Projections of the population by age and sex and total employment by county are presented in five-year intervals, 1980–2005, in the latest report from BBER. With this report, the BBER is introducing a new service, the Demographic Analysis and Projections Service (DAPRO), and a new approach to the preparation of population projections for counties in New Mexico. DAPRO is a subscription service that is designed to provide more comprehensive analysis of the demographic and economic trends affecting New Mexico and more timely data, including the population projections. Although the complete report, excerpted above, is not available to the nonsubscribing public, the projections are being released in an abbreviated format. For further information, contact the Data Bank, 277-6626.

Lynn Bodin Wombold
Senior Demographer

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
New Mexico	1,308,700	1,459,000	1,583,500	1,718,400	1,853,300	1,982,700
Bernalillo	421,600	470,200	510,200	551,300	588,500	621,200
Catron	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,500
Chaves	51,300	56,500	57,500	60,300	63,200	66,200
Cibola	30,000	23,400	26,100	28,200	31,100	33,600
Colfax	13,700	14,400	15,000	15,800	16,600	17,300
Curry	42,000	41,600	41,900	41,700	41,700	42,000
DeBaca	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,200
Dona Ana	97,300	127,100	146,000	162,200	179,900	196,300
Eddy	48,100	52,900	55,000	58,100	61,500	65,100
Grant	26,200	27,400	28,500	30,100	32,200	34,200
Guadalupe	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,900
Harding	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	900	900
Hidalgo	6,100	6,200	6,700	7,100	7,600	8,200
Lea	56,400	65,900	66,300	71,200	77,100	83,900
Lincoln	11,100	14,200	15,600	16,800	18,000	19,000
Los Alamos	17,600	18,400	18,800	19,900	20,800	21,100
Luna	15,700	17,800	19,800	21,300	22,500	23,700
McKinley	56,700	62,800	70,900	79,400	89,200	99,200
Mora	4,200	4,600	4,900	5,100	5,400	5,500
Otero	44,800	49,900	54,300	58,500	62,500	66,800
Quay	10,600	11,300	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,900
Rio Arriba	29,400	32,900	35,300	38,800	42,300	45,800
Roosevelt	15,700	16,400	17,200	17,800	18,200	18,600
Sandoval	35,200	44,200	51,900	60,400	68,900	77,400
San Juan	81,800	91,700	99,500	112,800	126,000	142,900
San Miguel	22,800	25,000	27,000	29,200	31,300	33,400
Santa Fe	75,700	84,700	90,300	96,600	102,600	107,900
Sierra	8,500	9,500	10,200	10,500	10,500	10,300
Socorro	12,600	13,900	15,100	16,700	18,100	19,500
Taos	19,600	22,300	23,600	25,800	28,000	30,200
Torrance	7,500	8,600	9,400	10,400	11,400	12,300
Union	4,700	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,900	4,900
Valencia	30,900	35,300	39,400	44,100	48,600	52,900
Metropolitan	612,300	694,500	763,300	830,100	891,700	946,400
Nonmetropolitan	696,400	764,500	820,200	888,300	961,600	1,036,300

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research
University of New Mexico

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